NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES.

EMBARKATION OF VOLUNTEERS PRO-CEEDING RAPIDLY.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR PAYING AND DIS-BANDING THE CUBAN ARMY-SECRE-

Havana, March 23.-The embarkation of the colunteer regiments which are to be returned to the United States for mustering out is proceeding rapidly. The Olivette yesterday took away ies of the 2d South Carolina, and for a trip to Savannah, and will carry to that port another regiment from General Lee's com-The camp at Buena Vista is rapidly diminishing in size, but the site is such an excellent one that some of the Regular troops now quartered elsewhere near this city will be sent ere as the volunteers are withdrawn.

It is said that one of the results of Secretary Alger's visit to Havana will be the consolidation f several of the present military divisions. In that case this city and province, now separate attached to the new department established here. The Secretary of War is expected to arrive here to-night or to-morrow morning. He will spend Friday in consultation with commanders stationed in this neighborhood, and or Saturday will start on a Pullman car for a short trip to Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, Sagua and pos-

Postmaster-General Smith returned from Matanzas this afternoon, and will sail for Florida

As the result of fresh conferences between General Brooke and General Gomez, Colonel Carlos Cespedes started this morning for the eastern end of the island to arrange with the army chiefs of the First and Second corps for the disbandment of the soldiers. Colonel Cespedes is an intimate political and personal friend of General Gomez, and resigned a seat in the Military Assembly ten days ago when that body abolished the General's post as commander-in-chief of the During the war he served as Civil Governor of the Eastern Department, and he is consequently familiar with conditions there. He will visit Manzanillo, Santiago, Guantanamo, Bayamo and Tunas, returning in about three

Perhaps to counteract the effect of this mis sion, the Military Assembly has just filled the vacant post of commander of the Department of the East, giving the place to Bartolome Masso, ex-President of the republic.

General Betancourt, of Matanzas Province, Pedro Diaz, of Pinar del Rio; Gonzalez Robau and other chiefs who favor immediate payment of the troops have had another meeting, and it is understood that they are now ready to cooperate with the Government paymasters in distribution. It is probable that payment will be made in Spanish silver, instead of in gold, American silver and United States currency. In Spanish silver the total to be disbursed would be \$3,951,219, a much larger apparent allowance to each man.

The Military Assembly held a meeting at moon and passed the resolution fered on Tuesday by Gualberto Gomez for a reorganization of the army pending the discus sion of the question of dissolution. The radical Assembly leaders hope to be able to retain in a sort of standing army about eight thousand or tion looks to the possible re-enlistment and maintenance of a portion of the army, which will be paid off under the terms of the Despaigne resolution, to be voted on next Saturday.

CUBAN ASSEMBLY TO DISSOLVE. TRUSTWORTHY ADVICES RECEIVED AT WASHINGTON TO THIS EFFECT-RESO-LUTION ON THE MAINE DISASTER.

Washington, March 23.-Advices from Cuba received by Gonzalo Quesada, which he regards as trustworthy, are to the effect that the Cuban Assembly will dissolve before the present week ends, probably on Saturday, Mr. Quesada regards this as a most satisfactory outcome, as the dissolution is brought about voluntarily and | without that agitation which enforced action might have caused. It will clear the way, in his judgment, to a pacific adjustment of the affairs

of Cuba. The Adjutant-General has received from General Brooke communications which that officer has received from the Cuban Assembly. They were forwarded for the information of the President. These communications are resolutions adopted by the Assembly on February 15. They are written on paper with the heading "Assembly of the Representatives of the Cuban Revolution," and are addressed to General Brooke "in virtue of your being the highest representative of the Government of the United States of America in the island of Cuba."

The first announces "the Assembly's profound acknowledgment of the honors paid to the remains of Major-General Calixto Garcia Iniguez." The other declares "In the name of the liberating Army and revolutionary party of Cuba," that it "shares in condolence with the Navy and Army of the United States and the whole Amerlean people in their great National grief for the victims of February 15, 1898, who lost their lives by the destruction of the Maine."

SECRETARY ALGER OFF FOR HAVANA. HE AND HIS PARTY SAIL FROM SAVANNAH

ON THE TRANSPORT INGALLS. Savannah, Ga., March 23.-Secretary Alger and his party made quick connections here this evening for Cuba. The party arrived over the Southern and Florida Central and Peninsula railroads in a special car at 4:30 o'clock, and at 9:30 were on the way to Havana on the transport Ingalls. The vessel had hardly more than reached her dock before she was required to put to sea again.

Upon arrival in the city the Secretary and his party were driven at once to the De Soto Hotel, Where they were met by Mayor Myers, several members of the City Council and a number of leading citizens. A dinner had been prepared for the visitors, and it was served immediately. The spread was wholly informal. At 8 o'clock the dinner was finished. At 8:45 the party took carriages for the wharf, where the Ingalls, which had arrived at 5 o'clock, was waiting. At the site of the transport Secretary Alger was seen by The Associated Press representative. "There is nothing of interest that I can tell You," he said. "We are merely going on a little

From his private secretary it was learned that the party would leave the ship at Havana and take a trp across the country, and that the Ingalls would meet them and take them on board again at Clenfuegos. The whole trip will occupy about three weeks. Those who accompany the Secretary are M. S. Smith, his business partner at Devoit: A. M. Henry, his brother-in-law, and H. G. Meredith, of Detroit; Major George H. Hopkins, his military aid; Colonel W. D. Mann,

THREE NEGROES THE VICTIMS OF LYNCH LAW IN MISSISSIPPI.

-Orleans, March 23 (Special),-Mississippi ha added three more to its long list of negro lynchings. C. R. Reed, Minor Wilson and Willis Boyd have een shot to death, and their bodies, weighted with cotton ties, thrown into the Yazoo River. The crime took place early in the week, but owing to came to light to-day, and as usual the persons par ticipating in the outrage are unknown, and will never be brought to account for their acts.

The cause of the mob's anger was a drunken row at a village named Midnight, in Sharkey County, in which a crowd of negroes fired indiscriminatel which a crowd of negroes fired indexense and a among a number of white, without, however, killing any one. Three negroes, Reed, Wilson and Boyd, stationed themselves in a cabin near the high road and fired upon two prominent citizens who were passing. A crowd of white men was quickly organized, and the three negroes, together with were passing. A crowd of white men was quickly organized, and the three negroes, together with several others, were surrounded and captured. A motion to lynch at once was voted down, and the three negroes were turned over to Sheriff Johnson at Yazoo City for safekeeping. The negroes having offended in Sharkey County were later given into the custody of a deputy-sheriff of that county, who with his prisoners boarded the steamer Rescue on the Yazoo River. At Silver City, a small landing, a crowd of men boarded the boat, carried the negroes away into the woods and shot them. Their hodies were then sink in the river.

RESULT OF MURDER OF WHITE MAN-MUR-DERER AND FRIENDS KILLED.

Texarkana, Ark., March 23.-The wildest excite ment prevails in Little River County, as egroes have been lynched by the citizens of that The affair originated with the assassing Duckett, a negro, last week. Duckett was lynche the day after Stockton's murder. The others who have fallen victims to the wrath of the white mer

are Edward Goodwin, "Dan" King, "Joe" Jones

'Ben" Jones, Moses Jones and another man, whose name could not be obtained. ckton was murdered at his home near Rocky Comfort by Duckett on Saturday. in the swamps until Tuesday he surrendered, say was taken to Rocky Comfort, and soon after his arrival there Sheriff Johnson and deputies started with him for Richmond. They were overtaken by two hundred armed men, who demanded the pris-

Duckett was taken to the place where he had killed Stockton, and, after making a confession he was lynched. When the negro was taken to the George plantation, just before the start wa made for Richmond, it seemed as if every man within ten miles knew of the capture, and before the officers and prisoner could get fairly started

After the lynching it was learned that Ducket had frequently tried to get the negroes in the county to join him in a race war against the A few hours after he had killed Stockton he passed several negroes at a farmhouse and told them he had killed one white man, and if they would follow him he would kill more

The Jones brothers were intimate with the assas sin of Stockton, and it was discovered that they were leading a scheme to avenge their comrade's were leading a scheme to avenge their comrade a death. The assault was provoked by the uncartaing of plots that the followers of Duckett had concocted, and when the revelation was made a band of citizens began their search for the principals. Friendly negroes, who had originally increased stockton of Duckett's threat, were the medium of knowing the facts against the other victims, these informers themselves having been warned under the penalty of death not to communicate the plans of the outlaws to the whites.

All of the victims were pursued singly over the country, and met their fate at different times and in different localities. Goodwin was shot on Mid Creek, near Rocky Comfort, and his body thrown into the stream. The Joneses had gone in differ-

county, and met their fate at different times and in different localities. Goodwin was shot on Mud Creek, near Rocky Comfort, and his body thrown into the stream. The Joneses had gone in different directions when they learned of the pursuit and were run down and lynched one at a time. The country is in a state of intense excitement. White men are collecting in mobs, heavily armed and determined; negroes are fleeing for their lives. The exact number of negroes who have been sumarily dealt with may never be known. Seven bedies have been found, and other victims are being hunted, and will meet a similar fate when run to earth.

being hunted, and war run to earth.

Little River County is in the extreme southwest corner of the State, bordered on the west by the Indian Territory and on the south by Texas. The negro population is large, and has for a long time proved troublesome. Frequent murders have occurred fights have become commo

was not until Tuesday that the trouble assumed a serious aspect. It then developed that carefully laid plans had been made by a number of negroes to precipitate a race war, and that many white men had been marked for victims. It is learned that twenty-three negroes were implicated in this plot, and the whites are now bent on meting out summary punishment to the entire coterle of conspirators. All implicated in the plot are known, and parties of white men, varying in number from twenty-five to fifty, are scouring the country for them. Wherever one is found he is guickly strung up and his body perforated with bullets. The work of dispatching the first two or three was an easy matter. But the news soon spread among the negroes, who, instead of making the resistance and offering the battle that they had threatened, became panic-stricken and began getting out of the community as quickly as possible. Three wagens full to-day arrived at anythan a haying crossed the Red River at Index e that they had threatened the community as quited and began getting out of the community as quited as possible. Three wagons full to-day arrived at sexarkana, having crossed the Red River at Index exarkana, having crossed the Red River at Index

CONDITION OF THE POPE.

FOLLOWING HIS USUAL OCCUPATIONS, THOUGH EXTREMELY FEEBLE-DR. LAPPONI ILL.

London, March 24 .- According to the Rome correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle," Dr. Lapponi, the Pope's physician, has been ill for two days. He is suffering from an attack of bronchitis, and will not resume his attendance on the Pope until he has fully recovered.

The correspondent further says that the Pope ignores his doctors' prescriptions and follows his usual occupations, though he is so feeble that it is doubtful if he will be able to hold the Consistory is the subject of much secret negotiation.

THE CARLISTS PERPLEXED.

PRETENDER SAYS THEY MAY VOTE, BUT HE

DOESN'T WANT REPRESENTATION IN THE CORTES.

London, March 24.-The Madrid correspondent of "The Standard" says that Don Carlos, the Pretender, has perplexed his adherents by a dispatch in which he allows them to go to the polls at the forthcoming Parliamentary elections if they so desire, but explains that he does not wish the Carlists to be represented officially in the next Cortes. The general opinion in the political world, says the correspondent, is that the dissensions in the Carlist ranks and the irresolu-tion of the Pretender really deprive the party of all importance.

OFFENDING NEWSPAPERS SEIZED,

Madrid, March 23.-The Government has ordered the prosecution of General Weyler's organ, "El Nacional," and of several Republican and Carlist newspapers, for publishing, with offensive comments, a report that the Queen Regent was about to abdicate and to marry an Austrian arch-duke. The offending papers have been seized. The affair is regarded as part of the campaign against the Silvela Government, in view of the coming parliamentary elections.

RUSSIAN PEASANTS FAMINE-STRICKEN

A TERRIBLE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE VOLCA PROVINCES.

St. Petersburg, March 23.-The newspapers of the city publish pit able accounts of the condition of the so-called famine districts of Russia, especially Samara, in the eastern part of European Russia The efforts of the Red Cross have averted the horrors of actual statvation, but the society's funds are almost exhausted, and the dire distress, compelling the consumption of all kinds of garbage has produced an epidemic of terrible mortality

with typhus, scurvy and other pestilential diseases The peasants are compelled to sell everything, and are living in cold, damp and fifthy cabins. Weak-ened by hunger, they fail ready victims to typhus and acute scurvy. Unless the Government gives prompt aid, the Voiga provinces appear doomed to a repetition of the horrors of 1891 and 1892.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA'S CAPITAL | MORE SOUTHERN RACE TROUBLES. | DEADLOCK OVER SAMOA. |

EACH POWER FIRMLY UPHOLDING ITS REPRESENTATIVE.

THE TREATY OF BERLIN MAY BE REPUDI-ATED-ADVICES FROM ADMIRAL KAUTZ AWAITED WITH CONSIDER-

ABLE CONCERN.

Washington, March 23 .- The German Ambassador, Dr. Von Holleben, called at the State Department to-day for a further conference with him freely on the subject within the last few days, and as a result of extended dispatches from the Foreign Office the Ambassador has of the case. It is understood that the German advices confirm the arrival of Admiral Kautz and the convoking by him of a meeting of all the officials on March 11, but they do not show wha resulted from the meeting. All their reports are silent thus far on this point, but the German view is evidently one of apprehension lest serious results may grow out of the meeting, in which event the German opinion is that the responsibilities should be borne by those bringing about the meeting.

Further than this, questions are arising as to the extent of the authority of the British and American consuls, acting together, to do anything without the concurrence of Consul Rose, of The German view evidently holds that the Berlin Treaty requires the three co suls to act unanimously, and not through a majority. Another question is as to the right of a naval commander to take any political actio The Berlin Treaty, in this view, would restrict the rights of naval commanders within narrow limits, leaving them simply to execute what the three consuls by unanimous agreement determine upon. These are the main points engaging attention, and in view of the questions involved news of Admiral Kautz's action following the meeting on March 11 is awaited with much interest and not a little concern.

SUSTAINING CHIEF JUSTICE CHAMBERS. Admiral Kautz has fully sustained the actions of Chief Justice Chambers, so far as his investigations have gone. Ever since the first news of the outbreak at Apia in January the Department of State and the German and British Governments have been separately pursuing invesance of the American branch of the inquiry that Admiral Kautz was sent to Apia. It is not understood that the investigation is complete so far as he is concerned, but, at the point where he stands, he has felt obliged to sustain the conclusions already reached by Mr. Osborn, the United States Consul, and the Chief Justice himself. It also appears that these conclusions are in exact accord with those reached by the British naval commander, Captain Sturdy, of the outbreak, and of Mr. Maxse, the British Consul, who was also a participant. Thus there is an array of four witnesses combined in their testimony, while opposed to them is the German

The German Government, as is gathered from the Berlin advices, is disposed to stand firmly in support of its representative, although it has been intimated to it that by his retirement Rose manifestly impossible for the United States to Hall after the election of 1897. They were also discredit its representative, the Chief Justice, or for the British Government to repudiate Mr. Maxse, in view of the weight of testimony in their favor, so that a practical deadlock has the representation of the three Powers at Apia

WOULD REQUIRE ENGLAND'S APPROVAL as yet of the reported combined protest of the German citizens of Samoa against Chief Justice Chambers. If the German Government cares to proceed to that length it can, under the Treaty of Berlin, request the United States Government to withdraw him. But in accordance with the provisions of the treaty, if the United States does not care to accede to this request Mr. Chambers would continue in office unless the German Government manages to secure an ap-

proval of its application from the British Government. In view of the facts above stated, this is not likely to be done.

These conditions lead up to the belief that there is some danger of the repudiation of the Treaty of Berlin, and, in the present temper of the parties, it would not be surprising if this happened without an attempt on their part to replace it, although it is, of course, believed that even in that event some manner of modus vivendi will be provided to prevent another such clash between the conflicting interests as happened ten years ago, resulting in the Treaty of Berlin.

proval of its application from the British Gov-

JOHN SHERMAN MUCH BETTER.

HIS RECOVERY NOW CONFIDENTLY EX-PECTED BY HIS PHYSICIANS.

Santiago de Cuba, March 23.-John Sherman is feeling much better this evening, and his physicians regard his condition as greatly improved. His recovery is confidently expected. A part of the afternoon he sat on the deck of the Paris, viewing Santiago. The Chicago arrived here to-night, and Mr. Sherman will probably be transferred to her to-morrow. The anxiety

The tourists on board the Paris have made the most of the day, visiting every accessible spot, crowding the battle-fields, buying relics, and even paying fabulous prices for machetes that have been shipped from the United States since the war. Thus far no one has been able to get hold of a Mauser, as there are practically none left in Santiago. Various excursions have been aken to-day, one to San Luis, another to Morro Castle, and a third to view the wrecks of the

Castle, and a third to view the wrecks of the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo.

To-night a dinner and bail to citizens of Santiago will be given by the tourists, and the Paris will sail in the morning about 8 o'clock.

THE CHICAGO ARRIVES AT SANTIAGO.

Washington, March 23.-Admiral Sampson has informed the Navy Department of the arrival of the cruiser Chicago at Santiago. She was sent to bring back to the United States ex-Secretary Sherman, who is at Santiago on the Paris. The expectation is that he will be put on the cruiser to-morrow if his condition permits. A dispatch was received here to-day from F. B. Wiborg, one of the passengers on the Paris, reporting con-tinued improvement in Mr. Sherman's condition. Whether the invalid is to be taken to Tampa or to Fort Monroe will depend on the advice of physicians and the wishes of his friends, but the opinion here is that the ex-Secretary would like be brought home at once.

SETTLING NEWFOUNDLAND DISPUTE.

FRANCE WILLING TO SURRENDER HER RIGHTS FOR ADEQUATE COMPENSATION.

London, March 24.-"The Standard" this morning makes the following announcement: "We understand that the negotiations be tween Great Britain and France regarding Newfoundland promise a satisfactory settlement, France being willing to surrender her shore rights there, if adequately compensated."

REVOLT IN TAMMANY.

SOME OF THE OLD MEMBERS RESENT-ING THEIR TREATMENT BY CROKER.

FRIENDS OF BRYAN IN THE ORGANIZATION SAID TO BE MORE NUMEROUS THAN

THE CHIEF SUPPOSES. The strides made by the Bryan Democrats in their preparation for a big dinner to honor the memory of Thomas Jefferson, and incidentally to give William J. Bryan and other "great" platform-opportunity to appear and speak, have apparently appoyed Richard Croker and papers. Just how this "wild scramble" tickets was accomplished was told yesterday by a Democratic office-holder. He said that Mr. Croker had sent around to many office-holders tickets for this dinner marked "unreturnable. Some received as many as five tickets, and in closed with them was a polite request "please to remit." It is said those who received the tickets remitted for fear of incurring the chief's dis-

In the mean time all is not serene in Tammany Hall, even if Mr. Croker is saying it is influential men in the Wigwam, and a serious revolt against Mr. Croker's leadership may break out at any time. It is broadly intimated that if Mr. Croker continues to oppose Bryan and the National platform a large and important faction in Tammany Hall will break away fron his control and openly espouse the cause mour, John M'Quade and others. John C. Sheeposition faction, and, aided by such strong men as those named, in the opinion of many would be able to give Mr. Croker a hard battle for conlife-training in Tammany Hall. loval to Croker in his struggle with John C. Sheehan, but now they are bitter over the treat ment they have received in the Democratic

The trouble has been brewing for months. It started when these old-time leaders were forced to pass Tammany Hall and go up Fifth upon the old veterans, and intimated to them that the Democratic Club was a club of gentle men, and that ward workers in everyday talk to Croker they found it hard to get him away from Freedman, Guggenheimer, Jefferson suits to visit the clubs in their districts, and so when it was imperative for them to go there.

When Augustus W. Peters died, as he was from Delmour's district, the latter thought he would have the right to name his successor. He was ignored, and Coogan was chosen. Keenan and McQuade have received similar treatment. These men helped to elevate Richard Croker to the position he holds, and they feel bitter to the position he holds, and they ree little over his payment to them. They are unalterably opposed to repudiating any National platform of the party, and it is believed that when Bryan comes here next month many men in Tammany Hall will meet and talk with him. Tammany Hall will meet and talk with him, and that even Mr. Croker will be amazed at the demonstration which will be made in his honor by the rank and file of Tammany Hal. There is trouble brewing, and several influential men in Tammany Hall are predicting a fierce factional fight unless Mr. Croker deserts the new friends to whom he has turned, and gives up his fight against the National platform and National organization of the party.

To Perry Belmont, president of the Democratic Club, was shown an interview last night in which Senator Teller, of Colorado, was quoted as saying that the members of the Democratic Club "are Republicans masquerading

ed as saying that the members of the Demo-cratic Club "are Republicans masquerading under Democratic colors."

Mr. Belmont in reply issued the following written statement: "Senator Teller is the leader of the Silver Republicans, the allies of Mr. Bryan, upholding with him the Chicago plat-form, and naturally uniting with him in his purpose to create discord and division in the ranks of the Democratic party."

HILL'S RETORT TO BRYAN. REBUKE TO THE LEADER OF THE LOST CAUSE OF 16 TO 1.

Albany, March 23, "The Albany Argus," Democratic organ of New-York State, to-day re plies in a two-column editorial to William J. Bryan's views as expressed in his declination of the Democratic Club dinner invitation. Argus" concedes Mr. Bryan's absolute right to deeline the invitation for any reason or for no reason at all, but says that he has made the declination the occasion for promulgating two distinct propo

First-He clearly assumes that he is again to be he Democratic nominee for President next year. Second-He as positively assumes that the Chicago platform will be reaffirmed without change

as to its principal features. Not a delegate to the Democratic National Con-vention of 1999 has yet been chosen, yet Mr. Bryan talks as if a majority of that convention had already reaffirmed the platform of 1896, and as if two-thirds of that convention had already voted to make him again the nominee. In other words, it is no longer a question of bolting the decrees of a convention; it is now a question, so Mr. Bryan says, of accepting, more than a year in advance, man's opinions as to what should be the platform and who should be the nominee of that convention upon pain of being proscribed (so far as Mr. Bryan has power to proscribe) as no Democrat

"The Argus" then remarks that, as Mr. Bryan was defeated in 1896 on the platform on which he now proposes to run again, he must, in order to be elected, make gains before the people and in the electoral college. "He wants," says "The Argus," 'no support from Democrats who do not accept the Chicago platform in its entirety; thus he would eliminate New-York, Connecticut and New-Jersey from the possibility of being Democratic next year at the start-for we suppose that no well-informed observer claims that there are enough men who accept the Chicago platform in its entirety carry either of those three States. Where is the deficiency of votes to be made up?"

The article quotes from the election tables of 1808 figures showing heavy Democrate losses in Kansas, Wyoming, Washington, Oregon, California and the Middle West, and almost the loss of Nebraska itself, and says:

Devotion to principle is admirable in man or party; but conditions change, issues gain or lose in importance, new ideas and situations arise; and unwise, to the point of downright folly, is the man or party all of whose eggs are in one basket, and who eternally prates upon the merits of a lost cause, and insists upon making it the only or

CAPSIZED IN THE BAY.

A BARK TAKES A TUGBOAT WITH HER TO THE BOTTOM.

TWENTY-ONE PERSONS AND A DOG RESCUED-LAST OF A SERIES OF MISFORTUNES-AN UN-

USUAL SIGHT FOR STATEN ISLAND

FERRY PASSENGERS.

to witness a genuine shipwreck; yet passengers on two Staten Island ferryboats yesterday a big steel bark capsize in the Bay and drag with her a tugboat to the bottom. This unusual spectacle was accompanied by the rescue of twenty-one persons from drowning, including one woman and a child. Not a human life

La Escocesa is the name of the sunken bark, and her record is full of hard luck, of which her adventure yesterday seems to be the climax sunk once before by collision in the Mersey River, has twice been ravaged by fire. was stripped of most of her rigging in the great hurricane of last November, and had just come out of drydock yesterday morning, where she had been fitted with new masts, yards and top hamper generally, in time to get to the bottom The wind was blowing briskly when the tugt

William J. McCaldin and McCaldin Brothers started to tow La Escocesa from the drydock at Erie Basin to Constable Hook, N. J., where she was to be loaded with oil for Honolulu. had no ballast in her, and both her captain and the tugboat men now say that they protested against taking her out in that condition in such a fresh wind. Her owners, however-Balfour, Williamson & Co., of No. 27 William-st .thought that with the aid of ballast logs, fastened alongside, there would be no danger. The use of ballast logs, by the way, is rather an innovation. They are big sticks of timber fastened sides they float in the water. If the vessel careens much these logs are dragged out of the water, and their weight tends to right the vessel. The ballast logs used by La Escocesa weighed fifty tens. It is said they should have weighed two hundred tons to be of any real use,

The tugs had towed the bark to a point about three hundred feet north of Robbin's Reef Lighthouse when a stronger gust of wind than usual suddenly struck her broadside, towering high out of the water, with such force that she careened heavily to port. On that side lay the tug McCaldin Brothers, and so suddenly did the bark topple over her, like the wall of a burning building upon a too-near fire engine, that the tugboat men had no time to cut the cables or anything except scramble for their lives out of the way of the rapidly descending bulwarks. HUNG TO THE STARBOARD RAIL.

La Escocesa at once began to fill. Those on board her, consisting of Captain Evans, his wife, his little son, the first mate, second mate, a watchman, two cooks, four riggers and a dog, started to scramble up the rapidly inclining deck until they reached the starboard rail, and there they clung, while La Escocesa settled on the bottom on her port side

The water is about fifteen feet deep there, and only about half of the bark is submerged.

While this was going on, the tugboat was being dragged down, bow first, by the weight of the bark's masts, which lay across her. Her consisted of Captain Cutler, eight men and another dog. Captain Cutler was in the pilot-house. He clambered out of the window, grasped one of the bark's dangling ropes, and hoisted himself into her rigging. He then made his way to where the bark's crew were straddling her starboard rail. Two of the deck hands jumped overboard; one of the firemen cut loose the small boat, jumped into it, and shoved off without waiting for his fellows, and other four crawled up on the tug's stern, which had not yet gone down, but was slowly disap-

Fortunately for all, the two Staten Island ferryboats, the Castleton and the Robert Garrett, were passing close by the spot where the disaster occurred. Two of the Castleton's men manned her lifeboat in quick time, and picked the two struggling deckhands out of the water. They also took on board the fireman, who had been in such a hurry to push off in the tug's only small boat that he had not thought to take any oars, and was drifting helplessly on the waves. Those men who had sought a precarious refuge on the stern of the sinking tug were rescued by the crew of the other tug; the William J. McCaldin, which had been towing ahead, and had been able to cast loose her cable

when the bark capsized. In the mean time the Robert Garrett, approaching La Escocesa gingerly, ran her nose proaching La Escocesa gingerly, ran her nose right against the bark's poop deck, as it stood straight out of the water like the side of a barn. The wrecked crew, clinging to the starboard rail, then crawled ungracefully across the deck onto the bow of the ferryboat. It was not romantic—and the ferryboat passengers laughed at them—but it was rescue from a serious predicament, and they they hasked the Carrett's cap. nt, and they thanked the Garrett's cap-

tain heartily. WENT BACK AFTER THE DOG.

Captain Evans's little son, as soon as he saw that he and his mother were safe, began to look about for his dog, Dom Pedro. His pet was still on the wreck, and the Garrett had backed away. Save my doggie! Save my doggie!" he screamed, tears rolling down his face. His cries were heard by the rescue crew in the Castleton's lifeboat, and they took Dom Pedro off, greatly to the lad's delight, and applied to the lad's delight, and applied to the lad's delight, and applied to the lad's delight. the lad's delight and amid the cheers of the

When the excitement was all over and the tug-boat had settled on the bottom beside the bark, with only the tops of her smokestack and signal staff sticking out of the water, it was discov-ered that the dog on board her had stuck to his ferryboat passengers.

post and gone down with her.

La Escocesa was of 946 tons, 202 feet long, 34 feet beam, and 21 feet depth of hold. She was built in Dundee, Scotland, in 1868. Both she and the tug can be raised.

and the tug can be raised.

The bank's last voyage, which ended in port on December 6, was from Iquique, I She had to be towed in, for she was almost She had two thousand tons of nitrate wreck. She had two thousand tons of nitrate of soda on board, and had been struck by the great November hurricane. The steamship Marston-moor came across her, drifting in a helpless condition, and towed her into the Delaware Breakwater. Her mainmast had been snapped off close to the deck, the mizzentopmast was also carried away, her lifeboat was gone and her pumps had been smashed. She was virtu-ally a derelict, and her crew was badly frost-bitten. Tugs brought her from the Breakwater

On that same voyage the man who had cor manded her since she was launched died, and was burled at sea on September 22. Her pres-ent captain, who was first mate then, is the old captain's son. The veteran commander used to say that he wanted to die on board his ship, and his wish was granted.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

PROPOSALS FOR A MODUS VIVENDI UNDER CON SIDERATION BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

London, March 22 -- In the House of Commons to day James Francis Hogan, Anti-Parnellite, whether a modus vivendi had been reached in the matter of the Alaskan boundary, and whether information had reached the Foreign Office concernformation had reached the Foreign Office concern-ing collisions arising out of the dispute. In reply, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, William St. John Brodrick, said that proposals for a modus vivendi had been made by the United States Government, and they were now under con-sideration. The Government, Mr. Brodrick con-tinued, had no news of a collision.

ALL NIGHT TRAINS will be run on 9th Avenue Elevated line, com-mencing Saturday, April 1st.-Advt.

A BREAK IN THE SENATE.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

REPUBLICANS FAIL TO ADVANCE BL-ENNIAL SESSIONS BILL.

SENATOR WILLIS SCATHINGLY DENOUNCED

FOR BOLTING THE CAUCUS-A LONG AND HEATED DEBATE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, March 23.-After a struggle lasting all the afternoon, during which there were nunciation and which disclosed a serious break amendment to the Constitution to-day failed to who opposed it were Senators Brackett, Malby named would take this course, as they had declined to go into caucus on the measure, but Senator Willis had no such justification to offer for his conduct, and consequently he was forced to listen to several plain-spoken denunciations. He attempted no defence of himself, but Sens-

his assistance, and attempted to turn the edge of the wrath which was hurled at him. BLACK CRITICISED.

tor Brackett and Senator Coggeshall came to

It is possible that one of the reasons why the measure failed to get to third reading is a growing apprehension in the minds of prominent Republicans that ex-Governor Black, who forced it through the Legislature of 1898, did not frame it wisely when he gave the Governor according to the State Senators a term of four years. One of the Republican State officials said a few days ago that he did not see how a Governor could enforce any policy of his administration if there was a legislative session of only three months, as in 1898, out of the twenty-four months of his administration, or overcome the resistance of a hostile Senate, possibly elected two years before he came into

When the measure was announced for sideration, Senator Douglas, Democrat, offered an amendment which had been drawn up by Senator Brackett, Republican, providing that majority of the members of the Legislature ould summon a session in an "off year" if, in their opinion, the interests of the State should demand it. Senator Brackett is of the opinion that a needful balance of power between the Governor and the Legislature will be destroyed if there are biennial sessions, and if the biennial session scheme is adopted there should b means of impeaching a Governor if he should misbehave himself.

Speeches in favor of the Biennial Sessions resolution were made by three rural Republicans-Ellsworth, Brown and Stranahan-and speeches in opposition to it by Senators Malby and Brackett, also rural Republicans. city Republicans, who in the caucus nearly all opposed the amendment, remained silent. Ingeneral the argument was made by the Republicans who favored the amendment that a majority of the States hold biennial sessions without bad consequences. On the other hand, the Republicans opposing the amendment argued that New-York was the greatest of the States and no just comparison with other States could be made in the amount and importance of its tures having reached a grand total of over \$20,000,000 annually, the yearly scrutiny and audit of bilis by the Legislature was necessary if there was to be an economical government

and a low State tax rate. When the Senate finally reached a vote on the Douglas amendment it received twenty-five votes in its favor, which were cast by Senators Brackett, Malby and Willis, Republicans, and by twenty-two Democrats. There were twenty-Republicans. The vote was thus 25 to 25, and the Douglas amendment was declared to be lost. When Senator Stranahan moved that the Committee of the Whole report the Biennial Sessions measure favorably the motion was defeated by a vote of 24 to 25, Senator Elsberg, who voted against the Douglas amendment, having departed for New-York.

A long contest followed in the Senate Itself over the disposition of the amendment, but finally it was agreed to lay it on the table and take it up for final consideration on Tuesday next. What its fate will be no one can now tell.

FEATURES OF THE LONG STRIFE. The biennial sessions resolution seemed likely to be advanced in Committee of the Whole to the order of final passage without discussion this morning, but just as Senator Ford, in the chair, was about to declare it so advanced Senator Brackett. said he did not want it to go forward one step

without his protest. He wanted it known to all men that he was opposed to the bill. Senator Malby said he thought it was pretty well understood that he also was opposed to this bill in any form. He had supposed that some amend ments were to be offered by other Senators. He vas irrevocably opposed to the whole scheme, and there was no use for him to propose amendments t perfect it. The only way to perfect it was to put

t into oblivion. This cast the Senate into much confusion, and numerous conferences were held in which it was noticeable that the Tammany representatives took no part. Senator Stranshan wanted the bill advanced with the understanding that there might be full discussion and opportunity for amendment on the order of final passage.

Senators Brackett and Douglas protested, and finally Senator Douglas offered a number of amendments, the most important of which pro cided that the Governor must convene the Legisla ture at any time upon a petition signed by a ma jority of the members of both houses and that at such special session the Legislature might conside any business presented, whether suggested by the Governor in his message or not

Senator Stranahan said that the bill had been prepared with the greatest care after numerous con sultations with the Statutory Revision Commission and needed no amendment. He could not resist the conclusion that the amendments were presented conclusion that the amendments were presented for the purpose of preventing the proposition for biennial sessions from going before the people.

BRACKETT'S FRANK AVOWAL,

Senator Brackett made an extended speech in favor of the amendments. He declared in the beginning that he should vote for them in the hope that, they would kill the bill. He regretted that he should be at variance with his party representatives here, but he could not conscientiously travel with them at this time. He believed that the adoption of this proposition would be a step backward in the matter of representative government, as it made the Governor of the State an absolute dictator for a term of two years. If, however, it was proposed to submit this amendment to the stitution to the people, it was necessary that the amendments presented by Senator Douglas should be passed in order to obviate incongruities and inconsistencies, and he hoped that if his associates were to ride upon this proposition to what he be lieved would be political oblivion they would at least correct the bill in its present form.

Senator Douglas made a vigorous speech in support of his amendments and in opposition to the biennial-sessions scheme. He said it might be pre sumed that his opposition was based on the local interests of the city of Albany. This was not, however, the case. His opposition was due to a ness principle. Would any corporation permit its affairs to proceed for two years under the direction of one man without a meeting of its board of directors? Why, then, should the great State of New-York commit its affairs absolutely to the control and dictation of one man for a period of wo years? Unless the amendments proposed by him should be adopted the people of the State

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